

**APPENDIX F**

**HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION PROGRAM**

# **HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION PROGRAM (HWEP) FOR THE GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL**

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**SECTION 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PURPOSE**

A Hazardous Waste Exclusion Program (HWEP) for the Gregory Canyon Landfill (GCLF) has been developed to discover and discourage attempts to dispose hazardous to other unacceptable wastes, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), at the landfill. In addition, the HWEP is designed to prevent, to the extent possible, the acceptance of prohibited wastes into the landfill's waste stream.

### **1.2 REGULATIONS**

The HWEP complies with State and federal regulations under Title 27 California Code of Regulations (27 CCR), Section 20220 and 20870. These regulations state that the "Owners or operators of all Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLF) units must implement a program at the facility for detecting and preventing the disposal of regulated hazardous wastes as defined in Part 261 of this chapter (40 CFR Chapter 1) and PCB wastes as defined in part 761 of this chapter (40 CFR Chapter 1)". This program must include at a minimum:

1. Random inspections of incoming loads unless the owner or operator takes other steps to ensure that incoming loads do not contain regulated hazardous wastes or PCB wastes.
2. Records of any inspections.
3. Training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous wastes and PCB wastes.
4. Notification of the Enforcement Agency (EA), the Director of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or delegated agent, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), if regulated hazardous waste or PCB waste is discovered at the facility in accordance with 27 CCR, Section 20870(a)(4).
5. Descriptions of acceptable and prohibited wastes.

### **1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND**

The proposed GCLF is located in northern San Diego County, approximately three miles east of Interstate 15 (I-15) and two miles southwest of the community of Pala. The site is adjacent to State Route 76 (SR-76), the San Luis Rey River, and lies along the western slope of Gregory Mountain. The GCLF is situated on approximately 1,770 acres of which 308 acres will be developed with a 183-acre refuse disposal area footprint. The 308-acre area will also include 13 acres for power pole pads and 87 acres designated as soil stockpile and borrow areas. The remaining 25 acres will be utilized for the main access roads and bridge, desilting basins, stockpile/borrow areas, haul roads, and the ancillary facilities. The proposed GCLF will operate as a Class III waste disposal site in accordance with applicable local, State, and federal regulations.

### **1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION**

The HWEP is divided into four main components, Sections 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0. Section 1.0 provides an introduction to the site, regulations affecting the site, and report organization. Section 2.0 describes the HWEP designated storage area. Section 3.0 includes information of the HWEP disposal operations including staff responsibility and handling procedures. Section 4.0 describes the various recordkeeping requirements.

**SECTION 2**  
**STORAGE AREA AND SIGNAGE**

## **2.0 STORAGE AREA AND SIGNAGE**

### **2.1 DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA**

The designated hazardous waste storage area will be located in the southeast corner of the ancillary facilities area for the temporary disposition of wastes collected as part of the HWEP. This area will be specifically designed for the handling and storage of hazardous wastes, including secondary containment and approved storage containers which are safe and convenient for storing identified wastes.

On-site hazardous waste storage will be limited to 90 days or as required by applicable state laws and regulations prior to being transported to a permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF). The "Accumulation Start Date" on the California hazardous waste label of each overpack drum containing hazardous waste will be monitored on a regular basis. Prior to shipment off site, all materials will be overpacked and manifested with a licensed hazardous waste hauler/disposer.

Unauthorized hazardous waste discharges will be reported to the following agencies:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
San Diego Region  
(858) 467-2952

Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Cal-EPA Cypress Regional Office  
(714) 484-5300

County of San Diego  
Department of Environmental Health  
(858) 694-2888

County of San Diego  
Department of Environmental Health  
Hazardous Materials Division  
(619) 338-2222  
(800) 253-9933

## **2.2 SIGNAGE**

As part of the HWEP, signs which describe unsuitable waste will be posted at all entrances and the working face area (see Appendix A). The warning signs shall be located in visible areas with the legend on the sign legible to the public from a distance of at least 25 feet. In addition, warning signs will be posted around the hazardous waste storage disposal area discussed in Section 2.1.

**SECTION 3**  
**DISPOSAL OPERATIONS**

## **3.0 DISPOSAL OPERATIONS**

### **3.1 PROPOSED LANDFILL OPERATIONS**

The following proposed operations will be conducted at the GCLF as part of regular disposal activities:

- The average daily inflow rate over the life of the project is estimated to be approximately 3,200 tons per day (tpd). The peak daily loading will be 5,000 tpd.
- Refuse will be disposed of utilizing the canyon and area fill methods and covered with soil and/or an approved alternative daily cover material in accordance with 27 CCR, Section 20690.
- The hours of operation will be 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday. The landfill will operate six days a week for a total of 307 operating days per year.
- The site life will be approximately 30 years.

### **3.2 WASTE IDENTIFICATION**

#### **3.2.1 Nonhazardous Waste**

The definition of non-hazardous solid waste as included in 27 CCR, Sections 20220(a) and 20230 includes all putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semi-solid wastes such as household refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, commercial wastes, industrial wastes, construction and demolition wastes, abandoned vehicles, tires, vehicle parts, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, animal solids, dewatered sewage sludge, and other solid or semi-solid waste, provided that such wastes do not contain wastes that must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes that contain soluble pollutants in concentrations which may exceed applicable water quality objectives or could cause degradation of the waters of the State.

### **3.2.2 Hazardous and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Waste**

Hazardous solid waste, including PCB waste, is categorized as ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxicity characteristic, acute hazardous, and toxic waste. A list of hazardous waste, identified by 40 CFR, Part 261, is included in Appendix B.

## **3.3 PERSONNEL TRAINING**

All GCLF employees involved in the handling of waste must be properly trained in the HWEP prior to or at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter. The personnel training program shall include but not limited to:

- The ability to recognize acceptable and regulated hazardous waste and PCB wastes.
- Random inspections of incoming loads unless the owner or operator takes other steps to ensure that incoming loads do not contain regulated hazardous wastes or PCB wastes.
- Recordkeeping of any inspections.
- The measures required to safeguard life and control release should there be an exposure of hazardous waste. These measures should include, but not limited to, personnel protective equipment, containment and clean-up practices, housekeeping procedures, hygiene facilities, decontamination procedures, and emergency procedures, waste disposal procedures.
- Any employee directly handling waste will be given hazardous material training.

The GCLF shall maintain trained, full-time personnel engaged exclusively and continuously in the inspection of incoming refuse loads for hazardous waste. These personnel shall be stationed at the working face of the landfill whenever the landfill is open to accept waste and shall inspect loads as they are tipped. Personnel training records shall be maintained on site.

## **3.4 LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM**

The load checking program shall consist of random, suspicious load, and disposal area load checks.

### **3.4.1 Random Load Checks**

Random load checks shall be conducted at a frequency of at least one incoming load per week does not include suspicious load checks. These load checks are conducted on any waste carrying vehicle (commercial or residential) entering the site. Load check procedures are as follows:

1. The load checker shall indicate to the driver of a load check being conducted on the vehicle and redirect the driver to a designated area.
2. The vehicle will be unloaded in a flat area away from the commercial and private unloading areas and the material will be spread, as necessary, to properly inspect, search and sort through the load looking for hazardous wastes or PCB wastes.
3. If hazardous wastes or PCB wastes are not found within the load, a dozer will push the load to the working face.
4. If hazardous wastes or PCB wastes are identified within the load, the area will be corded off and then the driver (and company if appropriate) will be cited and asked to remove the load from the site.
5. Documentation on the load check will be recorded and filed appropriately (see attached forms in Appendix C).

### **3.4.2 Suspicious Load Checks**

Suspicious load checks shall be conducted as often as necessary. Suspicious load checks shall be conducted on vehicles which include, but are not limited to:

- "Known-offenders" or vehicles which have a history of hazardous wastes, PCB wastes or questionable waste.
- Vehicles whose waste appears to contain hazardous wastes or PCB wastes (odor, color, etc.).
- Regulatory agency concerns on a particular vehicle.

### **3.4.3 Disposal Area Load Checks**

Disposal area load checks shall be conducted when random or suspicious load checks are not being performed. All personnel stationed at the working face of the landfill shall be trained and assist in identifying hazardous wastes or PCB wastes.

Should hazardous, PCB or questionable wastes be found by any personnel, the designated load checker will be called and steps 2 through 4 of Section 3.4.1 will be followed. If the material is found to be hazardous wastes or PCB wastes, personnel should follow procedures from Section 3.5.

### **3.5 UNSUITABLE WASTE PROCEDURE**

Unsuitable wastes identified through the HWEP will be handled as follows:

- If the wastes pose an immediate risk to health, safety and/or the environment, site personnel will notify the emergency response unit of the Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT), a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) entity administered by the City of San Diego and the County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health. The generator of the hazardous waste will be responsible for the cleanup and if the generator cannot be identified, then the landfill operator will be responsible for cleanup of the wastes. The wastes will be transported by a licensed hazardous waste hauler for disposal at a permitted hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility.
- If wastes are in adequate containers and can be safely handled, waste will be stored on-site in the designated area to await proper disposition by a licensed hazardous waste hauler/recycler or, if the hauler who brought the waste can be identified, the hauler will be asked to remove the waste.

**SECTION 4**  
**RECORDKEEPING**

## **4.0 RECORDKEEPING**

### **4.1 RECORDKEEPING**

HWEP record files must be maintained and kept on site at all times.

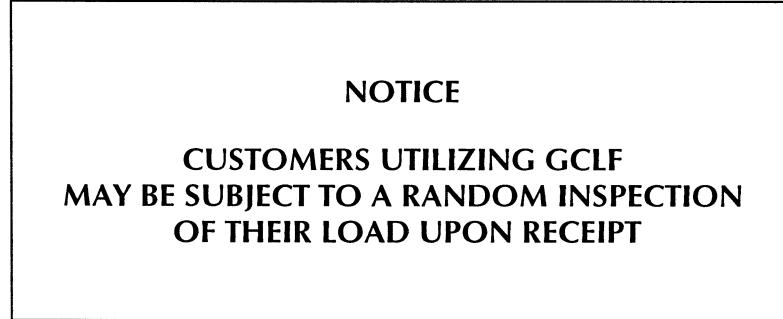
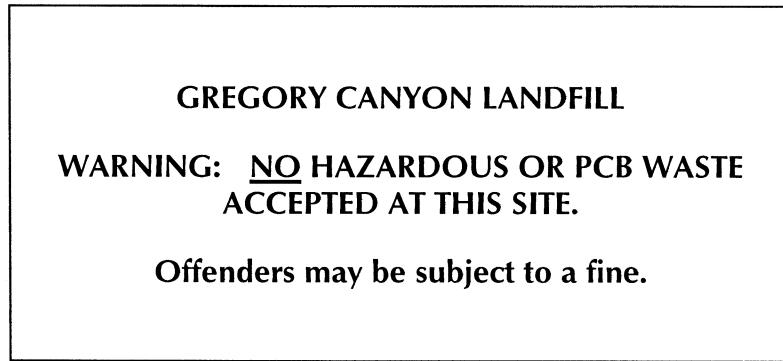
Recordkeeping forms are enclosed in Appendix C. The record files will include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Load check Forms
2. Special Occurrence Log Forms
3. HWEP Storage Log
4. HWEP Inspection Forms
5. Agency Notification Forms

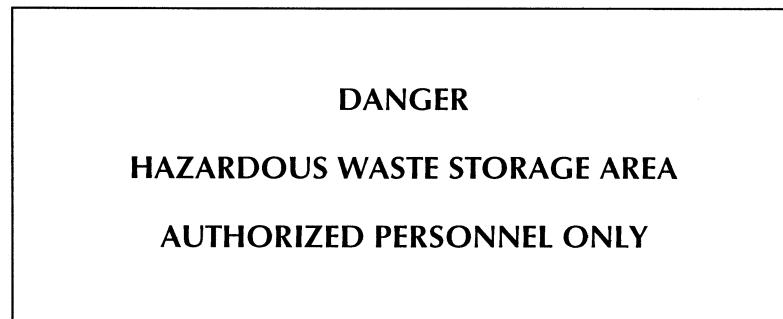
Load checking documentation records include, but are not limited to, the following information: (1) date, (2) time of inspection, (3) location, (4) name of hauling firm or vehicle identification (i.e., vehicle license plate number, vehicle description, etc.), (5) type of business, if known, (6) type of prohibited waste identified, if any, (7) brief summary of the incident including resolution, and (8) name of load checker. Addresses and telephone numbers will be requested. In addition, load checking personnel will maintain a list of customers who repeatedly attempt to dispose of prohibited wastes in the municipal waste stream. These names may be turned over to the EA for appropriate action.

**APPENDIX A**  
**SIGN**

Entrance and working face area signage:



Hazardous waste storage area signage:



**APPENDIX B**

**LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES**

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002. [45 FR 33119, May 19, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 35247, July 7, 1981; 55 FR 22684, June 1, 1990; 58 FR 46049, Aug. 31, 1993]

**§261.23 Characteristic of reactivity.**

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has *any* of the following properties:

- (1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonation.
- (2) It reacts violently with water.
- (3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
- (4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- (5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- (6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
- (7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
- (8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001. [45 FR 33119, May 19, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 35247, July 7, 1981; 55 FR 22684, June 1, 1990]

**§261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity.**

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

- (1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in §260.11 of this chapter.
- (2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in §260.11 of this chapter, the extract from a representative sample of this chapter.

the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in table 1 at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this section.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

**§261.30 General.**

(a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this subpart, unless it has been excluded from this list under §§ 260.20 and 260.22.

(b) The Administrator will indicate his basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this subpart by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

(I) Ignitable Waste .....

(II) Corrosive Waste .....

(III) Reactive Waste .....

(IV) Toxicity Characteristic Waste ...

(V) Acute Hazardous Waste .....

(VI) Toxic Waste .....

(VII) Appendix VII identifies the constituent which caused the Administrator to list the waste as a Toxicity Characteristic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in §§ 261.31 and 261.32.

(c) Each hazardous waste listed in this subpart is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under parts 262 through 265, 268, and part 270 of this chapter.

(d) The following hazardous wastes listed in §261.31 or §261.32 are subject to the exclusion limits for acutely hazardous wastes established in §261.5: EPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. FO20, FO21, FO22, FO23, FO26, and FO27.

[45 FR 33119, May 19, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 14294, Apr. 1, 1983; 50 FR 2000, Jan. 14, 1985; 51 FR 40636, Nov. 7, 1986; 55 FR 11863, Mar. 29, 1990]

<sup>2</sup>Chemical abstracts service number. <sup>3</sup>Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory level.

<sup>4</sup>If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total cresol is 200 mg/l.

[55 FR 11862, Mar. 29, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 22684, June 1, 1990; 55 FR 26987, June 29, 1990; 58 FR 46049, Aug. 31, 1993]

## Subpart D—Lists of Hazardous Wastes

TABLE 1—MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FOR THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC

EPA HW No. <sup>1</sup>	Contaminant	CAS No. <sup>2</sup>	Regulatory Level (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic .....	7440-38-2	5.0
D005	Barium .....	7440-99-3	100.0
D018	.....	71-43-2	0.5
D006	Cadmium .....	7440-43-9	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride .....	56-23-5	0.5
D020	Chlorobenzene .....	57-74-9	0.03
D021	Chlorobromo .....	108-90-7	10.0
D022	Chloroform .....	67-66-3	6.0
D007	Chromium .....	7440-47-3	5.0
D023	c-Cresol .....	95-48-7	*200.0
D024	m-Cresol .....	108-39-4	*200.0
D025	p-Cresol .....	106-44-5	*200.0
D026	.....	99-75-7	10.0
D016	.....	106-46-7	7.5
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene .....	107-06-2	0.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane .....	75-35-4	0.13
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene .....	121-14-2	0.02
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene .....	72-20-8	0.008
D012	Endrin .....	78-44-8	0.008
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide). .....	118-74-1	0.013
D032	Hexachlorobenzene .....	87-58-3	0.5
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene .....	67-72-1	3.0
D034	Hexachloroethane .....	7439-92-1	0.02
D008	Lead .....	58-99-9	0.4
D013	Lindane .....	7439-97-6	0.02
D009	Mercury .....	7439-43-5	10.0
D014	Methyl ethyl ketone .....	72-00-1	0.008
D035	Nitrobenzene .....	98-95-3	2.0
D036	Pentachlorophenol .....	87-98-5	0.5
D037	Pruridine .....	110-86-1	0.50
D038	Selenium .....	7782-49-2	1.0
D010	.....	7440-22-4	5.0
D011	Silver .....	127-18-4	0.7
D039	Tetrachloroethylene .....	800-35-2	0.5
D015	Toxaphene .....	79-01-6	400.0
D040	Trichloroethylene .....	95-95-4	2.0
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol .....	88-06-2	1.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol .....	93-72-1	0.5
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silver) .....	75-01-4	0.02
D043	Vinyl chloride .....	75-01-4	0.02

<sup>1</sup>Hazardous waste number.

## Environmental Protection Agency

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-97 Edition)

**§ 261.31 Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources.**

(a) The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources unless they are excluded under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and listed in appendix IX.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
F023 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol). (T)	
F024 .....	Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, lars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in § 261.31 or § 261.32). (H)	
F025 .....	Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (H)	
F026 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorophenol under alkaline conditions. (H)	
F027 .....	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component). (T)	
F028 .....	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027. Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with § 261.35 of this chapter or potentially cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous wastes (i.e., F034 or F035), and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. (T)	
F032 .....	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. (T)	
F034 .....	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. (T)	
F035 .....	Petroleum refinery primary oilwater/solids separation sludge—Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oilwater/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewater, and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in; oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in § 261.31(b)(2) (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. (T)	
F037 .....		
F006 .....	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and steel; (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum. Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations ..... Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process. Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process. Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process. Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations ..... (R, T)	
F007 .....	Quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process. (T)	
F008 .....	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process. (H)	
F009 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, or intermediates component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol (H)	
F010 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, or intermediates component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol (H)	
F011 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, or intermediates component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol (H)	
F012 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, or intermediates component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol (H)	
F019 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetrachlorophenol, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions. (H)	
F020 .....	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetrachlorophenol, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions. (H)	
F021 .....		
F022 .....		

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
F038 .....	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge—Any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewater and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air flotation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in § 261.31(b)(2), including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewater have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.	(T)	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(T)
F039 .....	Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under sub-part D of this part. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other Hazardous Wastes retains its EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and/or F028).	(T)	Inorganic pigments: K002 .....	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments .... Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments .... Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments .... Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).
F040 .....	(b) Listing Specific Definitions: (1) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 list- ings, oil/water/solids is defined as oil and/or water and/or solids. (2) (i) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, aggressive biological treatment units are defined as units which employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge; trickling filter; rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewater; or high-rate aeration. High-rate aeration is a system of surface impoundments or tanks, in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and (A) the units employ a minimum of 6 hp per million gallons of treatment volume; and either (B) the hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than 5 days; or (C) the hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic. (ii) Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 and F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities must maintain, in their operating or other onsite records, documents and data sufficient to prove that: (A) the unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in this subsection; and (B) the sludges sought to be exempted from the definitions of F037 and/or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit. (3) (i) For the purposes of the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement. (ii) For the purposes of the F038 listing, (A) sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement and (B) floats are considered to be generated at the moment they are formed in the top of the unit.	(T)	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from specific sources unless they are excluded under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and listed in appendix IX.	(T)
F041 .....	(Editorial Note: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 261.31, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.)	(T)	Editorial Note: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 261.31, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.	(T)
<b>§ 261.32 Hazardous wastes from specific sources.</b>			The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from specific sources unless they are excluded under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and listed in appendix IX.	
Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code	Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste
Wood preservation: K001 ....	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosole and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
			Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.)	(T)
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylicarbamate.)	(T)
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylicarbamate.).	(T)
K158	Bag house dust and filter separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylicarbamate.).	(T)
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.	(R, T)
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126).	(T)
Inorganic chemicals:		
K011	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepared brines is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell processes using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production ...	(T)
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chloroane	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chloroane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chloroane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of distillution	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of distillution	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorothioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene	(T)
K041	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K042	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D	(T)
K043	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene	(T)
K098	Untreated wastewater (including supernatants, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebis(ethiocarbamic acid and its salt).	(T)
K099	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebis(ethiocarbamic acid and its salt).	(T)
K123	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebis(ethiocarbamic acid and its salt).	(T)
K124	Baghouse dust and fiber sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production of ethylenebis(ethiocarbamic acid and its salt).	(T)
K125	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
K131	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
K132	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives ..	(R)
K044	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives ..	(R)
K045	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(T)
K046	Pink/red water from TNT operations ..	(R)

[46 FR 4618, Jan. 16, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 261.32, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

**APPENDIX C**  
**RECORDKEEPING FORMS**

## **WEEKLY HWEP STORAGE AREA INSPECTION FORM**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

YES      NO

1. Is the area free of spills or leaks? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Is the secondary containment free from spills or leakages? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Are materials properly labeled and on secondary containment in shed? \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Is the gate properly locked and secured? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is the safety equipment adequate for spills or emergencies and is it in a feasible location and easily accessible?
5. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Is the area properly identified with warning signs? \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Are fire extinguishers and eyewash in working condition? \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Are different hazard classes properly segregated? \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

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Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

**GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL  
LOADCHECK FORM**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Hauling Firm or Vehicle Identification: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Driver's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vehicle License Plate No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Truck No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Waste: \_\_\_\_\_

Was Prohibited Waste Found? ( ) Yes ( ) No

If Yes, Type of Prohibited Waste: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief Summary of Incident: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Resolution: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Notification to Agencies Required: ( ) Yes ( ) No

Loadchecker Name (print): \_\_\_\_\_

Loadchecker Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## **GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL SPECIAL OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Mark Occurrence:

- Injury
- Fire
- Property Damage
- Accident
- Explosion
- Incidents
- Incidents Regarding Hazardous/PCB Wastes
- Earthquake
- Flooding
- Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

Summary of Occurrence (include names of persons, companies, and agencies involved and attach any accident or injury reports and any backup information):

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Resolution:

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Report Made By (print): \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL**  
**HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE LOG**

Log Number	Accumulation Date	Material Type	Quantity	Gen. Site / Cust	Loc. Bin	Date Removed	Hauler

## **S A M P L E N O T I F I C A T I O N L E T T E R**

Date

Contact Person

County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health Services  
1255 Imperial Avenue  
San Diego, California 92101

**RE: GREGORY CANYON LANDFILL (GCLF)  
NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE OR PCB WASTE FOUND  
AS PART OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION PROGRAM (HWEP)**

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Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

In compliance with Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (27 CCR), Section 20870(a)(4), this letter is notify you that hazardous waste or PCB waste was found as part of the HWEP at GCLF. Enclosed is the inspection sheet and other pertinent information.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please advise.

Very truly yours,

Representative/Position  
Gregory Canyon Limited

c: Director of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)  
San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)